



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

in Siberia, China and Japan, but that has still smaller flowers, with acute sepals and petals, lobes of the leaves acute, and, according to Aiton, sunken veins in both surfaces of the leaf.

This pretty little addition to our water-lilies was collected by Mr. John B. Leiberger, June, 1887, in a small pond in northern Idaho, near Granite station, on the North Pacific Railway; "very local," as the collector writes, and the first of the genus discovered so far west.

*Ashland, Mass.*

---

### BRIEFER ARTICLES.

**A meeting of the German botanical society.**--Among the numerous scientific societies of Germany the Deutsche botanische Gesellschaft holds a prominent place, and as the German botanical society *par excellence* it very properly has its headquarters in Berlin, where there are probably more botanists of reputation than any other city in the world can show.

The meetings are held in the botanical institute, which at present occupies a building immediately back of the university. On entering the lecture-room in which the members are assembled, we find it a most unpretending room, furnished in the most primitive style with clumsy wooden benches and desks that have evidently seen many generations of students, as is plain from the innumerable inscriptions and devices cut or scrawled upon them, for in this particular students are much the same on both sides of the Atlantic. At the front of the room, on a low platform, were chairs and desks for the chairman and secretary.

The meeting was called to order at about half-past six by Professor Schwendener. He is a man of about sixty, but does not look so old, being noticeably vigorous in appearance. He is of medium height, with a scholarly face framed in abundant, rather short iron-gray hair and beard.

The first thing on the programme was the election of members, and the proposing of new names.

Before proceeding to the business of the evening Professor Schwendener announced the death of three members, DeBary, Cienkowski and Dr. Kroh, the latter name a new one to me. He dwelt especially upon the irreparable loss that science had suffered in the death of DeBary, and the very high position he held, not only as an investigator, but as a teacher. No botanist had had so many distinguished pupils, and no teacher was ever more looked up to. After concluding his remarks, all present rose in respect to the memory of the departed members.

The greater part of the meeting was occupied in the reading of abstracts of papers; the authors, when present, reading themselves, in other

cases the reading being done by some other member. Among the papers read was one by Tschirch on the development of resin-passages and similar secretion-reservoirs, which he illustrated by blackboard drawings. Professor Magnus read abstracts of two papers, one by Reinke on the brown algæ of the bay of Kiel, and another very interesting one by Schütt on the nature of phycoerythrin. Professor Kny spoke briefly of a paper by Dr. Müller (his assistant), who was unable to be present, on secretion-canals in the phloem of certain Umbelliferae and Araliaceae. There were other papers more or less interesting, but this will give some idea of their general character.

Among those present I noticed Professors Schwendener, Kny, Ascherson, Magnus, Wittmack, Frank, Drs. Tschirch, Potonié, Schumann, and numerous others whom I did not recognize. Pringsheim, who I believe is the president of the society, was not present, though I saw him at an earlier meeting. The ladies were represented by Miss Hallowell, of Wellesley, who at the urgent invitation of several members was present, and I fancy was about the first woman who has been thus honored, as you probably know the Germans have rather different ideas from ours in regard to the woman question. It was with some difficulty that Miss Hallowell could escape the friendly importunities of one or two of the members, who almost insisted that she should also take part in the supplementary meeting which most of the members held in a neighboring restaurant, where over a glass of beer questions are discussed in a more informal way than in the regular meeting.

Thus ended the January meeting of the Deutsche botanische Gesellschaft.—DOUGLAS H. CAMPBELL, *Berlin*.

**Puccinia mirabilissima** Pk.—While collecting in several of the western states and territories during the summer of 1887, this species was observed by the writers upon the leaves of *Berberis repens* in several localities. Not only were the uredo- and teleutospores found, but on several occasions an *Æcidium* which differs somewhat from the well known *Æcidium berberidis* was taken upon the same host.

The *Æcidium* was collected near the head of a small cañon at Flagstaff, Arizona. Although the host plants were plentiful, only an occasional affected leaf could be found. Careful search was made for *Puccinia* in the same locality, but none was observed. Half a mile distant, in the same cañon, an abundance of *Puccinia mirabilissima* was collected; the uredo stage being much more abundant than was the teleutoform, the latter being found only on leaves which were apparently two years old, while the former were found upon almost every young leaf examined. Careful search was made here for the *Æcidium*, but none was found.

On September 27, *P. mirabilissima* was found very abundantly in a cañon near Golden, Colorado, on its usual host, *Berberis repens*. The plants appeared thrifty and vigorous, but nearly every leaf was affected, and on